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SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1881.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The London cable dispatch to THE TRIBUNE announces an outburst of hostile criticism on Mr. Blaine's dispatch, = Oscar Wilde is about to visit this country. Mrs. Langtry has accepted an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. === The German Reichstag has refused to vote money for a military school in Alsace. ___ A premium of sixty guineas has been paid on the overdue steamer City of London. == It is understood that Queen Victoria will open Parliament in person. The Theatre Français may have to be closed for a month to make some alterations needed as a precaution against fire. ==== Part of the Oran railroad in Algiers is flooded. A reward is offered for the conviction of the thieves who stole the registered letters from the Hatton Garden Post Office, Londou. = Fowler's steam plough works, near Leeds, have been damaged by fire to the extent of R300,000. Eight persons have been arrested in Ireland under the Coercion Act.

DOMESTIC.-Thomas C. Acton is to be appointed to succeed Mr. Hillhouse as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York. == The defaulting teller of the Poughkeepsie bank has been declared insane. = Further disclosures were made yesterday in regard to the failure of the Newark bank. === Several Roman Catholic priests were ordained at Troy and at Baltimore. === Colonel Corkhill thinks that the testimony in the Guiteau trial may all be in by Christmas. === The Hon. Lewis H. Morgan died at Rochester.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A fire in Broadway and Crosby-st. destroyed property estimated at a onarter of a million, yesterday. Hayes died of heart disease. === The Military Institute met on Governor's Island, = A new proceeding in the case of D. D. Chamberlain was begun. = Three theatres were inspected by officers of the Fire Department. === An organisation, the object of which is to overthrow Jo n Kelly, was formally arranged. Special precautions against smallpox were taken in Jersey City. - Gold value of the legal-tender kilver dollar (41212 grains), 87,12 cents. Stocks were active, lower and unsettled, and after a rally closed weak, generally at about the lowest

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indiate warmer and clear or fair weather. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 42°; lowest, 26°; average, 8416°.

The annals of 1881 are likely to be singularly incomplete. They will record the crime, but not the conviction, of President Garfield's assassin. The melancholy prediction is made to our Washington dispatches that the Guiteau case will run considerably into January. In one respect the public is now highly favored. The proceedings are suspended on Saturdays, so that Sunday's paper is always wholesome.

The vagaries of an invalid are not always to be encouraged. A Long Island woman, being convinced that her end was near and being unduly solicitous about the fate of her six children, implored her husband to marry her younger sister. He promised to do so after the funeral, and the sister was equally accommodating, but the sick woman was afraid that they might not be as good as their word. She entreated them to give a dying woman the consolation of knowing that her children would certainly be cherished after her departtre. Worn out with her importunity, they finally consented to be married at once. When everything was settled to her satisfaction she derived so much contentment from contemplating the future of her little ones that she rapidly convalesced.

America is still regarded as a promising lecture-field for English celebrities. No sooner does any struggling genius get his head above water abroad than he is gazetted for a "remunerative course of lectures in the States." Mr. O'Donovan, who recently made a great hit In London journalism by a series of graphic letters from Mery, where he had been imprisoned for many months, is now named as a probable candidate for Parliament, provided he abandons the American lecture-field. Mr. Oscar Wilde, the oracle poet of the Too-Too dispensation of aesthetic culture, may also accept invitations to lecture when he arrives in this country to produce his play. Twenty or even ten years ago the lyceum system was a most profitable source of income to clergymen and writers of national reputation, for every town of any size had its winter course of lectures. These courses have been gradually abandoned as the attractions of concert and theatre have increased, and lectures have ceased to be popplar entertainments unless a foreign lion can

The immunity which Guiteau has enjoyed forbids a State to impair the right of property, he court is regarded with anazement and in- while the right to sell liquor is the very kernel, him much. Our artists forget that Nature the street, we should make no objection lignation by the New-York bench. One of

"murder in the first degree on the second day, and sentenced him to be hanged on the "third!" The apologists for the Washington judge who has done so much to cast discredit anxiety to afford the defence no ground for a second trial in extenuation of the license which no difficulty in repressing his outbreaks. In fact, there never was an easier criminal to control than this poor-spirited creature, simply because he is a most abject coward. His conduct in the van, when he was shot at, disclosed what a craven he is. Judge Davis would have thundered out "Silence!" on the first day, and corked up all the malice, vulgarity, smudge and drivel with which he is now full to the brim and running over.

The publication of Mr. Blaine's dispatch to Treaty has been the event of the week in England. Our special cable dispatches contain a careful summary of the comments of the leading journals, and a discriminating view of the sudden outbreak of public feeling on this question. Both the form and the matter of the letter seem to have challenged criticism. In laying stress on the fact that England has not built forts at the mouth of the Suez Canal nor claimed exclusive control of that highway to India, the London critics neglect to state that Lord Salisbury has been generally condemned for admitting France into a partnership in Egypt, and that some of the most influential journals have at various times advocated the annexation of that country. The Dicey, has recommended this course repeatedly in The Ninetecuth Century and in other reviews, and that great organ of Liberal opinion, The Spectator, has cordially favored it. Of course, if Egypt were annexed, England would exercise exclusive control of the Suez Canal.

Two of the subordinate appointments just de-

cided by the President will attract attention. That of Judge Bancroft Davis for the place he formerly held as Assistant Secretary of State could not possibly be improved. Judge Davis, of course, belongs to the wing of the party which was defeated in the nomination of Garfield, but he is an admirably trained officer, has discharged the duties of this place before to the perfect satisfaction of his superiors and the country, and has since been Minister to Germany. Mr. Blaine urged him to retiring, and it is an excellent omen for the State Department that he has at last been persuaded back into it. Mr. Thomas C. Acton, who is to be Sub-Treasurer, is an old official, an original Conkling man of the most pronounced type, with an entirely clean and upright official and personal record. When General Garfield was shot he was reported as saying: "This is an hour when political intrigue and ambition for office should cease. General Arthur will go in. The Cabinet will undoubtedly be changed, and Conkling 'may be placed at the head of the State Department, and General Grant be made Secretary of War. Blaine will have to go out; "that is certain. His race at the White "House is run." Mr. Acton may have said more than he meant about "ambition for office ceasing"; but he seems to have been entirely right, at any rate, as to the main chance. Still he probably wishes now that he hadn't talked quite so plainly about it the day after the President's assassination. Nevertheless, he will make a very fair Sub-Treasurer.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Kansas is the banner State, this year, in the Prohibitory movement Her latest step is a proclamation by Governor St. John saying that in Atchison, Leavenworth, Topeka, Wyandotte and Dodge City the new Prohibitory law is persistently violated, and offering a reward of \$100 for arrest and conviction of the guilty sellers, and-which will probably prove more efficient-rewards of \$300 for securing the conviction and removal from office of any city marshal or county attorney or sheriff, and or the temptations to outlay, so great as now. \$100 for conviction and removal of any policeman or deputy sheriff, for failure to perform his official duty in enforcing the law; also \$500 for breaking up any distillery or brewery. This mode of holding prosecuting officers to their duty is novel, but if it works as well as it imported or manufactured wholesale, but are looks there will be a demand for putting it in practice in other States than Kansas.

it is barely more than a year since the people of Kansas adopted an amendment to the State sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes. The majority of the popular vote was 7,998 votes, which was not quite 5 per cent of the total vote cast on the question. The Legislature, in February of this year, pessed a comprehensive law to carry the prohibition into effect, prescribing stringent regulations to prevent all selling except for the three allowed parposes, and imposing heavy penalties for transgression. The fine for a first oftence of selling without taking out the permit and giving the bond required by the law is from \$100 to \$500, and the imprisonment from thirty to ninety days; and these punishmen's are increased for repetitions of the offence. Suits were brought to test the law; even the validity of the amendment itself was questioned. And one or two of the lower in this varied and large display is its general courts favored some of the objections. The Supreme Court of the State thought differently. One objection urged was that the amendment was not correctly carried through the Legislature. A constitutional amendment \$50, hundreds are sold for \$1 or \$2. Yet must be approved by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each House before it throbbing hearts which have bent over these can be submitted to the people. The vote in poor caps and plates for hours and days, the Kansas Legislature was very close; indeed, and that as much labor and time were given to there is a tradition that before the result was the failure as to the successful venture, the announced ladies in the gallery who had kept a little daubs become parts of a pathetic human tally saw that one more "Yea" was necessary drama. It is the more pathetic because the to secure approval, whereupon one of them failure is deserved. Women have taken up the whose husband, downstairs, had voted "No," pursuit of art since the Exposition of 1876, hurried down, succeeded in gaining speech with him, and pleaded with him to change his vote, which at length he did; whereby the amend- strives for perfection in her work ten thousand ment was carried. However this may have been, the opponents of the law complained of few dollars into their pockets until something sundry irregularities and defects in maturing better turns up. Some of them try painting the amendment before the Legislature and in and embroidering and sculpture at once, dashreceiving and canvassing the votes of the people. But the judges brushed these complaints aside with the stout-hearted declaration that the single inquiry over a constitutional amendment is whether it has received the sanction of popular approval. "The substance of right is earthly purpose. This is the dark side of the grander and more potent than methods and cheap art question. As for the demoralizing forms. The important, vital elements are the effect upon the public taste of cheap assent of two-thirds of the Legislature, and a are merely machinery and form." Another ob | who buys the chromo with his pound

bition constitutional; and they ought to know. on this score lately. The thousands of eager Again, fault was found with the law as involv- men and women who will buy with delight ing "class legislation"; it confines the business of selling for medical, scientific and mechanical upon American criminal practice plead his purposes to druggists, and thus debars ordinary citizens from making profits in so much of the business as the amendment leaves lawhe has allowed the prisoner. The Court tul. The Court saw no harm in this, considering that any citizen of good character who will himself from the first, and it would have had give the bond and pay the fee can obtain a place after all. druggist's license. One or two of these test suits sought to convict apothecaries for selling cologne, bay-rum and like articles. Were these brought to render the law ridiculous? The judges decided, gravely, that the "intoxicating liquers " forbidden to be sold were such liquids as are adapted to be used as beverages; toilet articles are not forbidden, even though they may contain alcohol as an element.

Thus the law has been cordially sustained by the Courts. The Rev. Dr. McVicar, of Washburn by the growth of these fast-fading roses, or College, writing to The Congregationalist states the delicacies on the rich man's table. The Mr. Lowell respecting the Clayton-Bulwer that although in some of the larger cities it is not yet successfully enforced, it is willingly obeyed in the rural communities, and faithully executed in the villages and towns. And he is confident that the prohibitory policy was long discussed throughout the State and deliberately adopted; that it has the support of strong pub- gauce of this Christmas time, which, like lie sentiment, and that it is destined to have a full and fair trial, despite temporary resistance | descend to lower levels. If it should end in in a few large cities. This resistance Gov ernor St. John seems determined to overcome.

The Reverend Ed. Cowley, of the Shepherd's Fold, has, it appears, his imitators in England. St. Paul's Industrial School was a charitable institution for boys, under the supervision of the former Editor of The Dai'y News, Mr. Edward | London School Beard, who yearly sent a certain number of pupils to it. A few months ago two of the pupils tried to burn the place down. They were arrested and tried, and the London papers were filled with moral reflections upon the fiendish ingratitude which could break out in attempted arson and murder at an age when most children are hunging to their mother's knee. Fortunately, there was a shrewd, sensible business woman in the Board, who did not believe these babies had gone about such devilish work without a cause. She unearthed the whole management of the school, past and present; the children had been kept on starvation diet, had been half frozen. gone in rags, and were kept from open rebellion by a system of brutal abuse. The facts were so horrible that the Home Secretary has withdrawn the certificate from the school and closed it, addressing an open letter of thanks take the place when Colonel Hay insisted on to Mrs. Surr for the great public service she has rendered.

The point of peculiar interest in this matter is that Mrs. Surr was fought back step by step throughout her investigation, not only by the managers of this school, but by the Board, who were anxious to cover up the facts from the public, to compromise with the authorities on their promise of amendment, to stifle inquiry at all hazards. They acted precisely as organized associations almost invariably do when discredit is thrown upon the humanity or efficiency of their agents, in whom they put a blind trust. Their maxim is apparently that it is better a few helpless insane or infant paupers should be maltreated than that the faith of the public should be shaken in their system. It is singular fact that every investigation into the mismanagement of charitable institutions which has been made in this country for five years, such as those which disclosed the brutal outrages or neglect in the Philadelphia Almshouse, the Morganza Home, and the Catholic Orphanage in the same State, has been made against the violent opposition of the trusteesthe very men pledged to watch over them in the interests of humanity. There is to be an investigation into the condition of all industrial

PREPARATION FOR CHRISTMAS.

This Sunday morning brings more than the usual sense of relief, as it shuts the shops and gives a momentary breathing-speil to the rushing crowd spending and making money in preparing for Christmas. Never was the outlay.

There are one or two features in the display of our retail houses which give significant hints of radical changes in our social system during the last five years. One is the enormous number of articles offered for sale which are not the handiwork of women working, for the most part, in their own homes, Pictures of every degree of merit and atrocity, embroidery illustrating high and low art, Constitution directing that manufacture and china decorated in every conceivable fashion, books of novels, poems from the Princess Beatrice's regal volume to the little hand-colored shilling primer, statuettes, plaques, cards -everything that a woman's hands can fabricate which will command or miss a sale, The first fact proved by this exhibition is that the universal prejudice existing among Americans (ontside of New-England) fifteen years ago, in the upper classes, against a woman's earning money, except for charitable purposes, must have totally disappeared. Most of these articles betray a positive amount of culture and refinement in the makers. They are unmistakably the work of women who hold the factitious rank of "lady," and are evidently not ashamed to woo the "dirty dollar" into

The second point which strikes an observer mediocrity. The dealers are quite conscious of this, and put the prices accordingly low. For one trifling bit of china which is made by the painted leaf or figure on it worth \$15 or when one remembers the anxious faces and precisely as they took up sewing or dairy work before that time. For one who conscientiously go at it pell-mell, as a makeshift, to put a ing off a poem or tale to fill up their leisure moments. When their embroidery or panel sells for a trifle, or does not sell at all, they talk of them and Fate in bitterness of soul and to no Christmas cards and chromos, it need jection was that prohibition conflicts with the of tea, or listens curaptured to the hand-organ,

antry: "I would have directed a verdict of Judges at Washington have pronounced prohi- There is a great deal of unnecessary uneasiness | had little instructive, authoritative discussion. this week these crude little pictures and and kindness, will take them into homes made beautiful by affection and religious faith and often sublime by long, patient lives of selfsacrifice, although no one within them ever

Another cause in the splender of this Christmas display for groans and forebodings of disaster among many good people is the lavish outlay, especially by the class who possess large wealth. They augur the worst results to the Nation when they read of the thousands spent on the floral decorations for a single They are obstinately blind to the army of American grown suddenly rich lets his money fly on every side in a golden shower; involuntarily he blesses his poorer neighbors. The European buys lands, or invests it in securities wherewith to enrich the family he means to found. Don't let us grumble at the extravaopened sluice-gates, lets the stream of money the bankruptcy of the spendthrift, that too has its most wholesome uses, both to himself and to society.

MYSTERIOUS FIRES. Now that so much damage is done by great conflagrations, will it not be wise for the general public to bestow some attention upon the causes of fires and the precautions by which they may be avoided. It has been common in past years to say, when no one actually knew the origin, "Oh, an incendiary, of course." holders, store-porters and factory hands would have people believe. There are many natural though occult causes against which the common people should be on guard. There is much accidental arson. A narrative not long ago given by The Springfield (III.) Register is to the effect that one night, as Mr. Frank Harbauer was seated upon the back stoop of his residence, he beheld a "ball of fire," which "resembled an electric light" and "descended with the rushing sound of a skyrocket," fall from the sky to the ground. No explosion was heard when it struck, nor did it leave my discoverable slag or meteoric stone. But it set the dry grass afire, and if Mr. Harbauer had not been at hand to rouse the neighbors for extinguishing the incipient blaze, a conflagration would have resulted, and it would of course have been quite inexplicable. As the only proof proffered of this story is that a burned spot in the grass was shown to the reporter next day, we feel at liberty to doubt whether the country is exposed to any widespread peril of fires set by natural lucifer natches rushing madly and at random through the atmosphere. But it is undeniable that the progress in practical science, the novelties in heating, lighting and chemical apparatus, and the increasing magnitude and haste of manufacturing operations, do give rise to new causes of fire faster than people are

learning to be wary of them. The electric light is developing as a cause of fires. Sparks may fall from an arc light, and if they strike combustible matter-rags, cottonwoel or the like-there is a blaze, and the building is burned; such, according to some explanations given of the terrible burning of the Ring Theatre, Vienna, and the fatal disaster at Landenberger's Mill, in Pennsylvania, was the origin of those calamities. If a slender wire or bit of metal forms by accident a connectionshort circuit" electricians call it-between two of the wires which feed an electric light, it is schools in England, in which Mrs. Surr is to liable, under certain circumstances, to be heated red hot, and may then set fire to contiguous woodwork. Perfect insulation of the wires will prevent this, but care enough is not always taken to maintain the coating in perfect have narrowly escaped a fire from this cause recently. The question is now under official discussion what regulations for using the light shall be prescribed to prevent these accidents; and it behooves proprietors who are introducing it to give employes and workmen proper in-

"Spontaneous combustion" is a vague explanation or excuse for results of ignorance or carelessness of workmen employed in manufactures involving novel chemical combinations or apparatus. Men, nay girls and apprentice boys, are set without warning to mix things which cannot be mingled without peril, and are allowed without reproof to leave articles heaped together which may under accidental friction or slight rise of temperature kindle each other and when a fire ensues it is charged to spontaneous combustion. Mismanagement of newtangled lamps and heaters, intrusted to persons only half taught how to use them, is a fertile canse. Upon one version of the Vienna calamity a workman's negligent use of an alcohol

lamp brought it about. What shall we say of a person so reckless as to pack dangerous combustibles in a traveller's baggage or to send them by mail ? Post-office clerks in Hartford lately detected a parcel on its way to an insurance president, in which was a block of white pine wood, sawed and crosssawed, making numerous crevices which were filled with resin, and bearing a friction match so mounted that any accidental rubbing would ignite it. Of course a malicious attempt to burn the mail was suspected; but a letter soon after arriving for the insurance president disclosed that the sender forwarded the device as a sample of a means used in his part of the country to start a fire without leaving a clew to its origin. Had the mail bag and contents been burned, here would have been a most mysterious fire; and there is no knowing what damage and loss of life might not be caused by a fire thus started in a mail car and fanned to fierceness by the rush of the train.

RELIGIOUS INSANITY

Whether Guiteau's vagaries are real or simulated is one question; whether, if real, they call for sending him to the asylum instead of the gallows, is another. There is a strange uncertainty of opinion on the latter point; whether the law of the land can safely excuse a self-supposed Abraham from punishment for killing his Isaac-which, by the way, the real Aoraham in the account did not do. The original Abraham heard a cautionary voice just in time, and killed a ram instead of "rings" among publishers or artists, and fight his son. Hence the inquiry recurs, shall not whoever sets up the example of Abraham in support of an imaginary inspiration toward homicide be required to show that he followed the Scripture narrative consistently throughout, changed the course of his weapon, allowed his majority of the popular vote. Other provisions not trouble any one greatly. The man first selected human victim to go unburt, and slaughtered some unfortunate brute instead? Had Guiteau, when standing in the depot, famous Fourteeuth Amendment, for the latter has the eye and ear capable of so much enjoy- heard a second heavenly voice, and had he obediently thereto merely shot a dog across so to speak, of an owner's property in it. The | teaches form and color to those who can learn | acquittal on the ground of insanity.

be indges is credited with the grim pleas. Kansas Court said that the Supreme Court better than their burin or bits of canvas can do. The whole subject of religious insanity has

it their chief topic: Bingham's Observations on the Religious Delusions of Insane Persons, sixth-rate cards, with their message of good will London, 1841, and Cheyne's Essays on Partial Derangement in Supposed Connection with Religion, Dublin, 1843. Both were written in the very infancy of modern knowledge of mental disease. Cheyne even puts heard of Fortuny or Meissonier. Art has its forward the theorem that mental derangements are always connected with mental disease, as a new position! Both volumes are small and diffuse, largely filled with matters which a reader at the present day would skip as elementary or disregard as behind the times. They throw no light on the question of responsibility. But there are, scattered through the general works on insanity, instances of reception, or the cost of the trousseau for a bride. these religious delusions abundantly sufficient to show that brain disease sometimes produces men and women employed, fed and clothed them, and that they may urge the subject onward to perpetrate almost any act of violence. Hackett, in Queen Elizabeth's time, and Venner, in the reign of Charles II., raised seditions, each acting under the delusion that he was divinely commissioned to assume the crown. The poet Cowper wounded himself somewhat severely with a pen-knife in attempting to obey a supposed command from Heaven that he should kill himself. An Englishman, without apparent motive, struck a cab horse in the street with an axe; on his trial it was found that he believed himself to be Jesus Christ and did the act in the desire to attract attention to his supposed mission. An Englishwoman drowned four of her children, acting under the suggestion of a "black, shadowy figure," that if they were in Heaven they would be out of danger, and that she could easily put them into the cistern and thus secure their eternal safety. Martin, the incendiary, who set fire to York Cathedral, admitted that he knew the act to be illegal, but said that he had the command But arson is not as common as negligent house- of God to do it. This case is remarkable for the indications of sane methods accompanying an insane act. There was no doubt of his insanity; he had been already twice confined in an asylum. But it was shown that after afternoon service he remained in the church and, as soon as alone, went up into the belfry, where he cut off some eighty feet of the prayer-bell rope, in which he tied knots, forming a sort of ladder by which he climbed over the iron gates of the choir. Having thus gained access to the choir he struck a light with a flint and his razor, lighted a candle which he had brought, and thus set fire to paper obtained by tearing up prayer-books, and which he piled close to 'the carved work at the archbishop's throne. He then made his escape by equally ingenious and methodical efforts. A young Irishman dug out his eye and cut off his hand, imagining he was obeying the command: If thy right eye offend thee, etc. In France, years ago, a whole family, Dutartres by name, fancied that they alone possessed knowledge of the true God, and under imaginary inspiration perpetrated murders and other crimes. A French vine-dresser thought himself commissioned to procure the eternal salvation of his family by killing them, and did kill two of his children. For this he was put in perpetual confinement as a lunatic; where, years afterward, he conceived the project of offering an expiatory sacrifice, in pursuance of which idea he cut the throats of two fellowlunatics and wounded his keeper. commissioner was once sent Ricetre to set at liberty patients whom he

> Isaac, will be well remembered. Medical opinions differ from legal as to whether delusions like these should exempt the subject from criminal punishment. The general view taken by Anglo-American jurists is that it is not safe or practicable to accept the delusion as an excuse, unless it shows the man to have been incapable from disease of comprehending that his act was punishable; or, at least, that it was morally wrong. In other words, if Guiteau's brain was so affected that he could not, by any effort he was able to make, have realized that his shooting Garfield was "criminal "-or, as some say "wrong"-he is exempt; otherwise not; and his delusion, if one existed, must have been according to legal opinion such that, if it were true, his act would have been unpunishable. The general opinion of medical writers is to the effect that this standard is too strict. It assumes, they say, that men under an insane delusion always reason correctly from their false premises; whereas in truth whatever brain disorder begets a notion of divine command often confuses the power of drawing conclusions respecting one's actions under it. Medical writers on insanity generally contend for a more liberal allowance of the defence of insanity than the law courts at present are willing to admit. Guiteau's trial, if the exist ence of a sincere delusion were proved, might become a "leading case." Unfortunately for this scientific aspect, his demeanor tends to dissipate the idea that any sincere, morbid delusion existed.

should judge to have recovered from their

lunacy, and he selected one whose answers to

numerous questions gave no indication of

madness. He made a written order for the

man's release; but on submitting this, in due

course, to the patient for his signature, the

latter betrayed his delusion by subscribing his

name "Christ." Benvenuto Cellini, while in

prison, was impressed by hallucinations of the

a long, graphic description. Lovat, in Venice,

room in full view of the horrified church-

goers. American examples are not so numer-

ons, but the case of the father in Massa-

his daughter in imitation of the sacrifice of

to nail himself to a cross, and then

The last issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE consisted of twenty pages, of which more than seven pages were of advertisements on which the lowest price was one dollar per line of agate space occupied. This rate is about double that charged by the other weekly papers issued from the offices of dailies in New-York, and yet we believe that it gives the very cheapest advertising furnished in this city for those who wish o reach the substantial, well-to-do working and trading classes throughout the country. The edition (which was considerably larger than usual) consisted of over 200,000 copies. There is not a State or Territory in which THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE does not have a considerable circulation, and, in fact, scarcely a township throughout the North and West which it does not penetrate.

PERSONAL.

MM. Faure and Coquelin are to receive, it is stated, the order of the Legion of Honor.

The Emperor William has been formally invested with the Turkish order of the Nichani-Nutiaz. He is the only foreign sovereign upon whom this amaz-ing honor has been conferred.

Baron Nordenskjold is reported to have never yet forgiven the British Nation for neglecting to bestow an "order" upon him. When he passed through London lately he declined to stay for dinner or fete.

The Empress Eugenie-who has assumed the per-

manent title of "Countess de Pierrefonds, reliet of his late Majesty Napoleon III."-lately fell down stairs at her residence in London, and received a severe shock to the system. She is unable to leave the house. Queen Victoria has made daily inquiries about her, and has taken a special journey to London to visit the invalid.

Mr. Whittier has written thus to a New-Haven school which recently celebrated his birthday by recitations of his writings: "I wish these writings were better, for your sake as well as mine, but I trust you will find them not unfaithful to truth, duty, freedom, patriotism and Christian charity. With every good wish for your progress in knowledge and virtue, I am very truly thy friend, John G. Whit-tier."

Mrs. Garfield has sent to Mr. Furnivall a kind and graceful letter acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions making her an honorary member of the new Shakespeare Society. "In my husband's name," she wrote, "I thank the members of this society for the honorary membership conferred upon me, and I join with President Garfield's mother in gratifude to them for their sympathy with us in our great bereavement. Very truly yours, Lucretia R. Garfield."

In a paper on Prince Bismarck's family the French writer, J. J. Weiss, says: "Such are the Bismarcks
-a race of Centaurs and Nimrods, cuirasseurs, dragoons, carbineers, and, at times, diplomatists; skilful in promoting the measures intrusted to them, not less skilful in pushing themselves forward, Their life is a steeple-chase; they never refuse the leap, they take it. . . . A superior, a peerless man would Prince Bismarck have been in any comtry and at any period through the sole action of his inner genius. But all his ancestors have bequeathed to him something of themselves. . . A great man is, after all, the culminating point of a family."

Governor and Mrs. Blackburn, of Kentucky, entertained a thousand guests at an old-fashioned quilting" last week. The quilt was actually finished by divers young ladies and gentlemen, and the evening was ended with quaint old reels and jigs danced to the music of "darky" fiddlers, young ladies were attired in costumes of the last century, some of them wearing the treasured dresses of their great-grandmothers. Dr. C. C. Graham, of Louisville, who had not danced for eighty years, was particularly active in the reel. He is now ninety-eight years old and the way he cut the "pigeonwing" is said to have been wonderful.

GENERAL NOTES.

At a recent temperance meeting in Topeka Governor St. John said that there was no more chance of the Kansas prohibition law being repealed than there was for a saloon-keeper to get to Heaven. It is very doubtful if such observations help the cause of temper, ance or commend themselves to the Judge who renders the final decision upon the merits of saloen-keepers—and

The anti-Semitic rage which inspired a mob at Odessa to follow Mile. Bernhardt's carriage with threats and imprecations made it necessary to furnish the actress subsequently with an escort of Cossneks. The report of her trials and danger, which have doubtless been magnified on the Paris Boulevards, says that when the furious mob cried "Down with the Jewess," "Out with your money," Mile. Bernhardt, with admirable presence of mind, flung to her pursuers the sham neck-lace which she had been wearing on the stage.

An old man named Woods, who was once a wealthy citizen of Kentucky counting fifty negroes among his assets, is now living in Cincinnati in happy depen dence upon the charity of a colore dman and his two sisters who were Mr. Woods's slaves before the war. It is not precisely a heaping of coals of fire upon his head, for the three negroes feel that they owe him a debt of gratitude which they can never repay. They are the members o a family separated at the anction block but repurchased at a round price and reunited by Mr. Woods under his own roof after much trouble and delay. The war stripped him of everything except their faithful affec-tion, in the enjoyment of which he is now passing a screne old age.

In a recent speech Lord Randolph Churchill compared the English Cabinet to the pig that cuts its throat when it tries to swim; its policy he called "Quaker quaekery," and declared that its "foreign pol sey is nothing more than an alternate succession of in suits and apologies." The Land Court he denominated "the Star Chamber of spoliation"; its members he described as "Sir Dick Turpin, Sir Claude Duval and Sir Jack Sheppard," and its proceedings as "a narrative of shameless plunder, of prostitution of justice, of defiance of law." The Pall Mall Gazette says: " That is the way in which the son of a Conservative Lord Lieutenant, and the rising hope of the Tory party, seeks to strengthen the respect of the Irish for the law when referring to a measure which the Conservative candidate for Derry pledges himself not only to support, but 'largely to extend.'"

The theft of the body of the late Earl of Baicarres from the family tomb near Aberdeen has re-called the singular succession of difficulties under which bodily appearance of Jesus, of which he gave it was removed from Florence. The body was placed in imitation of the crucifixion, contrived wood, the middle one of lead, and the outer one of oak. In her solicitude for the safe conveyance of the remains of her husband, the Dowager Countess gave instructions sling it out at the window of his lodging that a casket of walnut should be made within which the three coffins were deposited. On the top of this casket was a cross carved in high relief. The conveyance of the rechusetts a year or two ago, who slaughtered mains across the Alps was a work of very great difficulty, but under the care of the confidential servant of the d ceased they reached France in safety. A small steamer ne untered such a violent gale in crossing the Channel Aberdeen was safely effected, but here another difficulty presented itself. No hearse large enough to receive the ster coffin could be procured, and the outer shell had to be removed. It was, however, deposited afterward in be removed. It was, nowever, deposited afterward in the crypt alongside the three coffins in which the remains were encased. On the day that the body was removed from Aberdeen to Dunecht one of the most violent snow storms ever experienced in Scotland broke out, and to such a depth did the snow accumulate that on the return journey the hearse was embedded by the wayside, and remained for several days in the snow before it could be removed to Aberdeen, and the men who accompanied it suffered great hardship.

BITS OF CRITICISM.

SWINBURNE'S "MARY STUART."-The play is, SWINBURNE'S "MARY STUART."—The play is, as it strikes us, undramatic, by which we do not mean merely autheatreal. If it does not "loss the name of action." Yet the action moves so slowly, and at such length, that the interest of a reader cannot but flag at some points where it should be most aroused. The verse is throughout fine, and it need hardly be said that many passages are striking, and in every sense worthy of their author; but they are, on the whole, outweighed by the mass of mere talk, which is indeed framed in words that are line in the best sense, but are superfluous, so far as the development of character and action is concerned. The poet seems to have been seized with a strange love of writing at great length merely for its own sake. Faults of this kind, however, would be better endured but for the fact that the qualities of fire and passion which used to inform Mr. Swinburne's verse—and did so not saly in "Atalants in Calydon" and in "Erechthesn"—seems, in great part, to have described him in "Mary Stuart."—[The Saturday Review.

SARDOU, THE PLAYWRIGHT .-- M. Sardou is a SARDOU, THE PLAYWRIGHT.—M. Sardou is a singular literary phenomenon. He is certainly the first tactions of the French stage. His eyes and his mind seem to perceive and embrace twenty actors moving on the stage at the same time, as Bomparie, whose physiconomy he has, imagined and maneavred three or four armies on the march. He has at his service the two powers of the dramatic art, laughter and tears. He is, besides, a writer of good race and a peet. He has wit, humor, and divine imagination. The fact is that M. Sardou has simed at success rather than perfection. He has been the servant of the public and of its somewhat vulgar tastes of amusement, and not a pure lover of high art. He has succeeded, in fine, in what has been the principal aim of his life. He has achieved success, and the public appliads; his name at this moment fills two theatres. Is that sufficient for himself and for us?—(J. J. Weiss in the Figaro.

TOURGUENEFF'S STORY .- Temple Bar has a short story by Tourguened, called "The Brigadier," which all should read if they care to know how a short story should be written. The impression left by its studied simplicity is almost painful, like the glare of a Southern sun.—[The Academy.

MR. JAMES'S FLATTERY.—Mr. James is a most terrible flatterer of us and of our country, and his flattery is all the more insinuating and dangerous to the moral tone because it is indirect, and even, so to say, unconscious. It is not that he does not speak well and think well of England and Englishmen on the whole; but we are proof against that. No Englishman of the old block really cares a straw for foreign praise or blame; it might be better if he did. But what no Englishman—even Englishmen being human beings—can resist is the subtle juxtaposition of unpleasant persons by which Mr. James contrives to throw up English pleasantness; and this juxtaposition becomes all the more terribly seitactive when the unpleasant persons are, as they are almost wholly in his books. Americans. The Englishman who can be held any one of Mr. James's clever portraits of his own countrymen and countrywomen without a violent temptation to cohe the Pharisee in the parable must be either of a very fine morn flore or of an 'intellectual fibre very far from fine. Here, for instance, is this book. We should call it the very best piece of work Mr. James has done if we did not feel that he had bribed us so shame tally. What is a modest and bushing British reader to do when an American author determines in this way that the American dogs shall not have the best of the To aveak more seriously though we cannot help MR. JAMES'S FLATTERY.-Mr. James is a most reader to do when an American anthor determines in this way that the American dogs shall not have the best of it! To speak more seriously, though we cannot help turnsing Mr. James unnair toward his countrymen, this book is a very clever boog, and a book of very great in-terest.—[Pail Mail Gazetto.